





QUARTER SESSIONS  
TUESDAY,  
District Court Judge DOWLING

**COOK V. ADAMS.**  
In this case the defendant gave notice of appeal to the Quarter Sessions. An order had been made by Messrs. J. J. Curran and M. Charlton, J.P.s., against the defendant that he should pay the weekly sum of \$s. for twelve months for the support of his illegitimate child. Witnesses in support of and against the appeal were examined. The order of Justice confirmed. Mr. W. Roberts in support of the order of the magistrates; Mr. D. Buchanan, instructed by Messrs. Driver and Merriman, for the appellant.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.  
8, at 11 a m.—Before the District

Saturday, January 25.—Holiday.  
Monday, January 27.—Holiday.  
Tuesday, January 28.—Holiday.

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**CENTRAL POLICE COURT.**  
THURSDAY.

THURSDAY.

On the summons paper were sixteen cases. In Caruthers v. Shinnets, the defendant was charged with a breach of the municipal by-laws, in having made use of abusive language in Belmore Markets; and, pleading guilty, he was sentenced to pay a penalty of 40s., or to be imprisoned fourteen days. The remaining cases were either dismissed or postponed.

**LICENSING BUSINESS.**—Auctioneers' licenses were granted to Richard Seymour, Crawford R. Bedwell, Henry D. Martyn, George Wells, Josiah V. Lavers, and Andrew Allen.

THURSDAY.

**MINING NEWS.**

**GOLD.**

**LATEST FROM HILL END.**—The *Observer* of Wednesday reports:—Crown Prince have continued sinking since our last report of the mine, and operations in connection therewith are being carried on with vigour. Crooks are

under control, and stopping operations have been resumed in the morning. The stone is being hoisted by means of a derrick on a barge, and is being placed on the surface, and the treasure trove is being daily increased, whilst the general staff bids fair to give a show of 2000 to 3000 dollars. The stone is being hoisted by means of a derrick on a barge, and is being placed on the surface, and the treasure trove is being daily increased, whilst the general staff bids fair to give a show of 2000 to 3000 dollars. The stone is being hoisted by means of a derrick on a barge, and is being placed on the surface, and the treasure trove is being daily increased, whilst the general staff bids fair to give a show of 2000 to 3000 dollars.

—This novel, written at 44.5

applying should only be required to pay one-fourth the cost, conditionally on their placing a top-dressing of ash or brick-dust on the footpaths to the extent so kerbed as to prevent it from being blown away by the wind." Aldermen Gannon and Gorman, and Mr. M'Cauley, seconded by the Mayor, were lost, and the first proposition continued. The resolution was adopted. The Chairman said "The footpath in front of Mrs. O'Brien's premises" he gravely observed, "is the motion of Alderman Ferrell, seconded by Alderman McSweeney. The following correspondence was then read and considered:—To Mr. H. L. Pavell, applying for a contribution towards the cost of paving the footpath between Alderman Ferrell's residence and the junction of the street and Alderman Terence's seconded.—That the letter be referred to Ry-Law Committee." Alderman M'Cauley moved an amendment, which was seconded by Alderman Gorman.—That "Every person who has been convicted of an offence with regard to his request, by this Council, shall be liable

ney, tendering objections to

**MACDONALD'S TOWN.**—A meeting of the Council was held on the 8th December. A letter was read from the Mayor of the Greater London Council, asking the Council to contribute to the locality. Several accounts were presented and ordered to be paid. The Mayor reported that a deputation had been sent to the trustees of the Waterloo Estate to request that the land be made available for the construction of a dual-carriageway into the Mitchell Road, and that the trustees had declined to do so. Alderman Heighington's motion for the purchase of ground and building Council Chambers on the site was brought on. The Mayor said that Alderman Bryan moved, "That £10 be expended in forming the Green-Street." Seconded by Alderman Heighington. The motion moved on an amendment, "That the Mayor be empowered to purchase the land for the month, provided the same, be got cheap, and spread it in

into Shen's Creek." Seconded  
Carried. A deputation was the

EARLY in November I found myself on board the Hero, alongside the Grafton Wharf, bound for Auckland. The bell for clearing ship of all save passengers and crew sounded harshly on the ears of parting friends, conspicuous among whom were jovial acquaintances of the Cagli opera troupe, who, true to their native custom, presented, to an Australian eye

By TRAVELLER.

After a couple of days at sea, with fine weather, almost merry as a marriage bell, acquaintance-making began; and at nights the cluster of passengers, sailors, and firemen round the middle hatch—where were sequestered the “jolly dogs” of the Opera troupe in full chorus of the “Marseillaise,” “Wacht am Rhein,” or “Garibaldi’s Hymn,”—enjoyed a treat, or the free list, not often surpassed for effect or surroundings—the scarlet opera cloaks of the prima donnas contrasting strangely with the sable hues of the coal-trimmers.

takes them, and presiding about one-third of their length, under the water, furnish a source of excitement for the time.

On reaching the Gulf of Hawaiki, the Great and Little Barrier Islands lie away to the east; and farther, to the south-east, the bold promontory of Cape Muriwhenua sends the remainder of the voyage to the lighthouse-capped island of the Taranaki group, and pleasant. But there are some ugly reefs and rocks demanding the attention of the unwise authorities before the mouth of the Waitemata (on the right) can be reached. The latter, which may be considered perfectly safe for strange vessels to enter, is a narrow, one of twin hummocks, forms the North Head, and is the site of a pilot station and handsome villas, and some of the latter are late erections, and attest the opulence of some of the nobles of the Taranaki group. The field, as well as the position attained by those of the city, as 'Change or Ward.

There is no interference by Customs officers, unless one has a gun or some excessive amount of luggage likely to contravene the tariff. A rank and file of bays, benches, and other conveniences await the comers. The Customs officer, under the rude tooting of the boarding-house runner, is a painful sight. At the American airports, has no counterpane in Auckland. Passing along by some marine stores, fruit shops, and eating-houses—as well as a crowd of Maoris clustered near a huge pile of baskets containing oysters, mussels, and whelms, for sale at 6d. per basket, *terre firma* is a thing to be seen. The Custom House-street, with its stores and timber piles; then Fort-street, at the corner of which are two large and elegant hotels, first-class in every way. Large stores on either hand, with

The Bank of New Zealand is the pride of Auckland, and, though not so elaborate in design as some of the same institutions in New South Wales and Victoria is a splendid sample of architecture, and worthy of notice. The street, fully one-third wider than George-street, continues half a mile further to be the focus of attraction, the left-hand side being the haven of desire to all engaged in shopping. The Union Bank of Australia, which is about the only fine building, after passing the Bank of New Zealand, is a place of scarce visible inside and out are sold at a decided advance on Sydney prices, save the important articles of beef and mutton, which are better in quality than

twenty years ago) being at the top of the Crescent, with an exterior no way suggestive of the stores within. One relic from the wreck of the Osprey, consisting of an old block of wood with sailors' leg-irons attached, occupies a prominent place among the South Sea Island curiosities.

Fort Bidston is now no more, the whole point on which it stood being already half cut away by the inexorable wave, to form a level site for the railway terminus. At the side of the breakwater, extending some 200 yards into the river, and to some extent protecting the Queen's wharf, is a bathing place, where, at low water one may, if a stranger, on payment of fourpence, plunge head or feet first into a mud bath. Another bathing place obtains at a place about 300 yards above the Queen's wharf, which being cut out of the solid rock, is a fine and safe place for bathing at all states of the tide; saving between 10 and 12 a.m., when the fair sex have the *entree* only. Sharks abound and are dangerous to any one outside the fences.

The Law Courts and offices appear to be on a scale

ascents, thickly studded with copes of evergreen  
as—a remnant of the natural ferns and ti trees,  
there the erator has grouped together nearly all  
known shrubs and trees of the southern hemisph  
It is a delightful spot, and must be a charming  
treat for the denizens of the city.

The ascent of Mount Eden is a favourite climb  
of the Aucklanders, and the view obtained of the  
surrounding country and sea is ample compensation  
for the fatigue. From the top of this hill, formerl  
strongest pah of the natives in this part of the Id,

about 100 feet deep, and about 100 yards broad at top. In the northern edge is a depression of the lip, over which has flowed the lava stream, and around two smaller mounds, and terminating about half mile away down at the site of the Mount Eden stockade, a grim place of imprisonment, containing usually an average of 170 prisoners. It is the Darlinghurst of Auckland, surrounded by a wall of dressed lava rock, an occupation to which most of the prisoners were assigned. The whole of the top of the style is a level of lava, and the lava is covered by the Maori engineers, and will, when destroyed by the action of man, carry to distant seas the bones of the dead, when called forth by the fear of being killed.

the changes, and the faithful of all creeds are now their own masters. In no place is this more religiously observed than in the city of Salt Lake, where the Mormons have had Captain Burton, before visiting Utah, study the habits and life of the Watermstans, he would have, previously to visiting Mormondom, visited Auckland the city of the saints. No Puritan would have been so strict a Sabbath-keeper. No steamboat dare get up scullery vapour on that day, and all traffic is suspended, and a walk is the limit of relaxation.

The leading sects appear to be either Presbyterian or Wesleyan; Rome and Canterbury being astern of the others. The Churches are numerous, and there do exist a Roman Catholic convent, during the past year the most foundation of the colony. The sectarian bitterness often finds vent in the public Press,—now,

cepted, for the great gold-fields of the province of Szechwan, Ss. and Ss. Ss., as you like, having punctuated at the close of the hour, to the annoyance of half a dozen late comers, the relief of sundry juveniles whose parents, unimpaired by a starting signal, saw their joys borne away from their sight as the Crown steamed gallantly on. Vibratur in every plank, although going but if I speed, the forty miles to the estuary of the Tarrar was over in about four and a-half hours, and the Tarrar wharf, two miles north of Gualians, was reached, where, although a narrow gauge railway of some 15 miles length, is open for the conveyance of goods and passengers.

efficiency of the amount of labour done by tunnels, shafts, and tramways, meeting the eye in all directions. Viaducts in the air leading from the hills and terminating on the beach where great shutes, adding the powerful crushing machines, are satisfactory evidence of the ability and energy of the steamships, liners to overcome natural obstacles. The

[illegible]

cap of rubbish lies, the face of which is at an elevation of 70 degrees. The hills have been stripped of timber, but the undergrowth still remains, and the botanist would find himself in a paradise. A climb of another five hundred feet, and the top of the hill is reached; but to the east there are hills beyond higher still. The sandy peg on the summit shows to the initiated the course of the claims; but the grand and glorious escape around at once calls the mind from mining to a scene defying ordinary description. The

recent cuttings by the miner, in search of veins of iron, stood in striking contrast. One spoke of war-  
fare and peace.

One little jealousy existing in the Thames at the  
entrance of my visit, with regard to the entrance of the  
shipping posters for the local Press, the only mine  
opened into, one of those situated about half a mile  
from the Tavaru Tramway, presented, no great novelty  
for the fact that the quartz is not clearly de-  
scribed between walls of stone as in Australia. It is  
of all colours and consistencies; of every vari-  
ety of width and degree of richness. As low as 3d-wt.  
is worked, and returns cost of working, owing

ings on the Thames vary from 30s. to 48s. per acre; roads are sold at Auckland prices chiefly on such share, or part of a share, the miner has to obtain a fresh license, £1 per year. The gold is in the Thames at the rate of 10 to 15 to the ounce, or less. The machines used fetches in the market from £100 to £1,000. The machinery is not used for gold, or water power the motive forces. Having the aid of the Thames special correspondents before us it is not great temerity to particularise the doings of the great companies, but, considering the present yield is 6000z. per month, it is safe to assume that the greater part are not paying at present.

The further particulars are not the doings at the mine, but duty or unduly wired in the Auckland market, and wishing to see the works in progress on the Thames, and the machinery used, and the

Whaup of Riverhead, consisting of some four  
houses, some of which are empty, meets the  
The railway terminates on a jetty some half-  
beyond Riverhead, while just beyond, out of  
the landing place, is a steam brick factory,  
and a large number of hands. A rude, waggon-like  
carriage dignified by the name of "the coach,"  
twice a week to Helensville, for the Kipara, and  
A paddock of potatoes, just about the village  
shows what fern land can produce if well  
cultivated and worked, and is the pride of Riverhead  
valley, and effectually settles all scepticism as to the  
value of the "Britain of the South."

From some high sandhills behind the native settlement, half-way on the line of railroad, a fine view of the Knapura district and the surf-bound coast of the West Coast is obtained. The total length of line is sixteen miles, and the Aucklanders are waiting for an extension to the capital. Gauge—3 feet 6 inches.

may be safely allowed liberty on shore, with a valuable board again by the deep water present. Taking the next the islanders govern mainly the island. Once

round as he goes along, and ex-  
plicitly teaches him when the iron comes  
in contact with the concealed prize. A spade  
is thrust behind him on the ground by a  
man round the waist, and a bag carried behind,  
in fashion, constitutes his outfit. If an old  
timer, and used to the calling, he may on the  
average bring from 20 lbs. to 60 lbs. per day; and it  
is a proving, independent kind of life, one is not  
likely to find the hard-up of all classes following  
the occupation, now one of the great staple exports of

their terraces. Kumeru pits and trenches are defined as though the work of but a few years' the coating of fern and ill-tree effectually saving the storms of rain and wind from altering or destroying these monuments of Maori engineering. The race was numerous in the land, the layers of shells, or other shellfish, in some places there to be deep on the tops of the hills and in the late vicinages of their round beach stones used in their food—not unlike the paving cobbles of the present day.

—fully attest.

The ancient paha are the only monuments which future generations will see.

profitable employment to the New Zealand in many parts, the case of the European was that of the Maori.

Black swan was also introduced into New some years ago, and it is to be found in great in the Kipara district, west of Mongonui.

One of the natives are low structures, of raupo of sedgy grass, seldom exceeding 16 to 20 in length by 12 or 18 broad. The interior generally was a chest such as seen in a camp oven, three tin kettles, some mats on the ground and some as bed and bedstead, their covering blankets; a gum spear and axe, with occasional tin dishes, such as used in dairies, common. Occasionally, and rarely, a small board house, with a couple of window mats, and a small. The cultivation grounds show a mix-

pendularly to five or six hundred feet at intervals of surpassing beauty; occasional strip of beach, not more than a few feet in breadth, is dotted here and there by habitations of those engaged in the timber saw-mill here, a public-house—host a white hostess a Maori—with all the scant accompaniment to inland public in New Zealand, the picture.

the bay wearily from Russell, about four  
miles, stands the house of one Williams. The  
place is known to fame as Waitangi, where the  
alliance was formed between the two races  
and has led to such varied and costly inter-  
action between the two contracting parties.

...some tea tons, huzza for Auckland ! get  
...in the bend of the river, call at Russell,  
...M. Mail, you will see in a little bag ; and  
...coming at daylight find ourselves off Kaw-  
...home of Sir George Grey, Bart, where, re-  
...the busy scene of politics, the veteran ex-  
...employs some thirty men in beautifying and  
...his estate. He frequently goes over to the  
...and mikes among the native Maori an unosten-  
...sionary, and allows the public to con-  
...his domain, and see the beauties of the  
...ore in Auckland, and having to wait for

enclosures in the neighbourhood of Auckland, which lies in too great abundance

top. The remarks of Sir John Coleridge on the subject, following those of Mr. Tiverton, strike, the *Telegraph* thinks, a keener blow at Schedule IV, than any that has been published which contains as unpopular input from the signs of England. It gives an excellent view of the subject as so eagerly agitated among Englishmen. Wrongful and excessive taxation and corruption, are shown to have died. We can see it doubtful that the picture of national injustice painted in the fresh spirit of this report might be paralleled among our countrymen the text in the *Telegraph* is never produced; and in England it has, impoverished the professional man's mind. The detached sentences of the *Telegraph* link is somewhat strange that the Convention have been led to the advantage they have from making the abolition of the income tax the policy. Though the Convention Government, it is the reverse to those who led it, and its very convenience is a reason why it should be so. The special staff of the counties may one day die itself, and should cease in time of peace and when there is no war, as that which induced Sir Robert Peel











## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

REUTERS' TELEGRAM  
TO AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

**LONDON, JANUARY 1.**  
Extraordinary excitement continues at Berlin in reference to the Papal allocation. It is considered improbable that the German Charge d'Affaires will return to Rome. Diplomatic relations, however, are not suspended.  
The alleged combined interference by Austria, Russia, and Germany in regard to the Latinian mines question is contradicted.  
The Czarevitch, who has been seriously ill, is now better.  
The insurrection in Cuba is vigorously proceeding, and threatens to become difficult to quell.  
With regard to the death of Captain Gray, of the Great Britain, it is reported that, being unwell, on the 24th of November he retired to his cabin. Next morning he was missed, and one of the stern windows was found open. Search was instituted, but nothing was found to throw light upon the mystery of his disappearance.

Sir R. C. C. P. K. G. M. G., late Governor of Antigua, and at one time Governor of West Australia, will probably be the new Governor of South Australia.  
A steamer (unnamed) of 800 tons, 1600-horse power, has been purchased for an Australian company.  
A New Zealand Fibre Company is announced, with a capital of £40,000.  
Australian copper, 296 to 298.  
Wool firm.

**AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.**  
**HILL END.**  
**THURSDAY.**  
Chumpton's crushing of 603 tons yielded 2103 cw.

**NEWCASTLE.**  
**THURSDAY.**  
The miners refused to commence work this morning before 7 o'clock, with the intention of working only nine hours. The whole of the managers declined to allow the men to work on these terms. The mines are consequently closed, but amicable terms will probably be concluded this afternoon.

A late telegram says the matters offered to grant eleven hours as a day's work. The A. A. Company men accepted the offer, and have been at work all day. The other pits, including Ladbroke, are still holding out. The ballot has been taken by the miners, and the result is in favour of ten hours' work. It is generally expected that the miners will accept the company's terms.

**QUEENSLAND.**  
**ROCKHAMPTON, WEDNESDAY.**  
William Miller has been awarded for 8 days. The losses by his acknowledged swindling exceed £200.

A miner named Penwick was stabbed to the heart at Corwarrah. His paramour and daughter state in evidence that the injury was self-inflicted. The post-mortem examination and the surrounding circumstances cast suspicion on the paramour.

**BREISBANE.**  
The Blackbird (s) leaves to-morrow.  
It is reported that the Government are about to commence the survey of a railway line from Warwick to Stanthorpe.

Detestable Statist apprehended Gardner, of the firm of Gardner and Symonds, who was at Melbourne, this morning, whilst on a coach starting for Ipswich. He had over £200 in his possession. He was arrested on a charge of fraudulent insolvency, and has been remanded for one week to await the arrival of a warrant from Melbourne.

**SALZBURG.**  
City of Brisbane.

**MELBOURNE.**  
**THURSDAY.**  
Mr. Vogel and Mr. Reynolds, delegates from New Zealand, have arrived here.

A "Happy New Year" message has been received from the London Press.

Gardner, who recently bolted from his creditors, has been arrested in Brisbane.

Mount and Morris are not to be sentenced in the Carl case till Monday.

The Oppenheimer Hamburgers etc. has been on all day.

Mr. Stephen has been gazetted Master for Education.

Four large ships are taken up to lot with wheat at Adelaide.

**BRECKENRIDGE.**  
Shire Handicap: Mozart, 1; Planet, 2; Wisdom, 3.

Grand Stand Handicap: Victoria, 1 Duke, 2.

It is likely that there will be a good deal in sugar, tea, &c. refused for 2000 boxes. D.R. O. candles and fencing wire are coming into notice. New Victorian wheat, &c. to 6s. 2d.

A meeting of squatters of Victoria at Riverina has been held; between twenty and eighty were present. Resolutions were unanimously passed in favour of reforms in the conduct of wool sales. It was resolved that London brokers ought not to act for both buyer and seller, that draft ought to be abolished, and that the number of sales ought to be increased from five to six. There was an expression of regret that the proposed reforms had not been brought forward earlier by the London agents. A committee has been appointed.

Under the Diseases in Stock Act an inspection fee is imposed by the Government. It was resolved that it ought to be charged only once a month on teams regularly crossing the Murray.

A special telegram has been received, stating that Warren, of the City Bank, Sydney, was arrested on this arrival at Dunedin.

**ARRIVED.**  
Bangalore.  
Salzburger.

**QUEENSLAND.**  
**THURSDAY.**  
ARRIVED.—Edith Hamilton, brig, from Newcastle; Tamar, from Launceston; and at 4 the Bazarra (s.).

**SALE.**  
At 6, City of Adelaide.

**ADELAIDE.**  
**FRIDAY, 1 A.M.**  
ARRIVED.—Yesterday, Alexandra (s.).

There have been sales of wheat for quick delivery at 4s. 4d. Flour, 210 to 211 10s. Wheat, No business doing.

**AN ADVENTURE OF THE ROAD.**—On Sunday morning (says the *Advertiser*) at about 1 o'clock, when Main's mail coach was on its way from Melbourne to Melbourne, a strong breeze took it into the road to the left, and kept it there until it had reached the full lock stage, when it was driven back to the right, and the coachman, who was a white man, and the driver, who was a black man, were both killed. The coachman was killed by a blow on the head, and the driver was killed by a blow on the chest. The coach was driven by a white man, and the driver was a black man. The coach was driven by a white man, and the driver was a black man.

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## WAYFARING NOTES.—SECOND SERIES.

NO. XVIII.

CONTINUING our explorations about Ravenna, we hired a carriage and drove nearly three miles out of town, in a south-easterly direction, to the Church of S. Apollinare in Classe, through marshy lands and rice-fields, and crossing the river formed by the junction of the Ronco and Montone, which all require to be kept within their channels by high autumnal floods. The church—built in the 6th Century—is the relic of the ancient Roman Port of Classe—the site of the port being now several miles from the sea, in consequence of alluvial deposits from the River Po encroaching on the waters of the Adriatic. The church is a basilica, with nave, apse, and two aisles. Twenty-four beautiful marble pillars support the roof. Over the pillars are medallion portraits of all the prelates of this Church down to the present time. A wall tablet records an act of penitence of Otto III., who walked "with naked feet" from Rome, "ad Garganium montem." In the body of the church is a very old sarcophagus, and in a damp crypt under the high altar is the tomb of the Saint to whom the church is dedicated. The apse contains some good mosaics—Christ and the Apostles, Moses and Elias, Sacrifices of Abel and Abraham, and such like.

Returning we drove round the east side of the town past Porta Aliprandi and along the canal which connects Ravenna with the sea. Some two-masted vessels of moderate size were lying in the canal, along with fishing-boats of curious rig. We continued our drive eastward about two miles to the *Piatta* or pine forest which lies between Ravenna and the sea. It is not a very large forest, but it is very beautiful, the things being hereabout it is correspondingly prized. After a pretty long walk in it we returned our carriage and drove back to town, visiting on our way the tomb of Theodorico, built in the 5th century. It is in good preservation, but the foundation is now considerably under the level of the surrounding surface, and the basement is full of water. The building is circular, with a cupola of one stone 35 feet in diameter, and calculated to weigh about 200 tons.

After discharging our carriage and guide, paying six and a half francs for the former and also for the latter, we walked along the Corso, where the people were still keeping up the Carnival mummeries. Lofy poles had been erected at intervals along the street, with fruit, bread, living fowls, &c., dangling at the top, to be climbed for.

**FEBRUARY 19.**—Very beautiful weather. Our guide of yesterday turned up spontaneously after breakfast, and invited us to two more churches. They were ancient and contained some good work, but not different to what we had already seen. In the cupola of Sta. Maria in Cosmedin, there is a mosaic of the Baptism of Christ, similar to the one in the baptistry of the cathedral.

On setting off from the hotel we found the charges for high for such a place, and probably they would have been reduced somewhat had we remonstrated; but we paid without demur, and had the whole staff of the hotel out to see us off, bowing and wishing us *bon voyage*. It is an old-world town this Ravenna, and the bastion track of travellers, but well worth visiting for its ancient churches and tombs.

We reached Bologna about 2 p.m., and put up again at Hotel Brun. Had a long walk in the calm sunny afternoon. Leaving the town by Porta Mamola we climbed the hill to S. Michele and Villa Reale, whence we had an extensive view over town and country. We returned to our room, and the evening was very quiet.

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Grand Stand Handicap: Victoria, 1 Duke, 2.

It is likely that there will be a good deal in sugar, tea, &c. refused for 2000 boxes. D.R. O. candles and fencing wire are coming into notice. New Victorian wheat, &c. to 6s. 2d.

A meeting of squatters of Victoria at Riverina has been held; between twenty and eighty were present. Resolutions were unanimously passed in favour of reforms in the conduct of wool sales. It was resolved that London brokers ought not to act for both buyer and seller, that draft ought to be abolished, and that the number of sales ought to be increased from five to six. There was an expression of regret that the proposed reforms had not been brought forward earlier by the London agents. A committee has been appointed.

Under the Diseases in Stock Act an inspection fee is imposed by the Government. It was resolved that it ought to be charged only once a month on teams regularly crossing the Murray.

A special telegram has been received, stating that Warren, of the City Bank, Sydney, was arrested on this arrival at Dunedin.

**ARRIVED.**  
Bangalore.  
Salzburger.

**QUEENSLAND.**  
**THURSDAY.**  
ARRIVED.—Edith Hamilton, brig, from Newcastle; Tamar, from Launceston; and at 4 the Bazarra (s.).

**SALE.**  
At 6, City of Adelaide.

**ADELAIDE.**  
**FRIDAY, 1 A.M.**  
ARRIVED.—Yesterday, Alexandra (s.).

There have been sales of wheat for quick delivery at 4s. 4d. Flour, 210 to 211 10s. Wheat, No business doing.

**AN ADVENTURE OF THE ROAD.**—On Sunday morning (says the *Advertiser*) at about 1 o'clock, when Main's mail coach was on its way from Melbourne to Melbourne, a strong breeze took it into the road to the left, and kept it there until it had reached the full lock stage, when it was driven back to the right, and the coachman, who was a white man, and the driver, who was a black man, were both killed. The coachman was killed by a blow on the head, and the driver was killed by a blow on the chest. The coach was driven by a white man, and the driver was a black man. The coach was driven by a white man, and the driver was a black man.

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work on the baptistry doors. Looked into San Michele, but except an elaborate byzantine canopy over the high altar the inside was not so good as the outside. Next to the house of M. Angelo, in Via Ghisellina, where we saw some pictures, busts, bas-reliefs, and relics of the great artist, such as his walking-stick, slippers, and sword. Walked again through the Uffizi and thence by the covered gallery over the Arno to the Pitti Palace. Of course I was again fascinated by the Madonna della Seggioia, but I had time also to admire Titian's *Magdalena* clothed in her golden hair; Guido's *Cleopatra*, and two pictures of mother and child by Murillo. Canova's *Venus* is a fine work in marble.

The custodians of these galleries have a custom of carrying about with them small earthenware pots full of flowers, and when they enter the galleries walk. We see the same thing in churches, and the beggars at church doors are generally provided with them.

After making some purchases, and taking a farewell look up and down the Arno from one of the bridges, we dined at our hotel, and started at 7.30 p.m. for Padua, distant 158 miles.

I may mention that in changing English money for *lira* at 45 Bank of England notes, or at the rate of 27.20 francs (or *lire*) for £1 at Venice we got the same. At Rome, 27 francs for £1, and at other places a little under that rate. Bank of England notes commonly brought a little more than an equal amount in *lira*. The *lira* is a silver coin, and is worth 1/100 of a pound. It has been more than 25 francs to the £1. The Government paper money is taken freely over Italy, but occasionally we got notes of local banks (going as low as half a franc), which were good only at the place of issue. It is a very great convenience to travellers in Italy that the *lira* is a silver coin, and is worth 1/100 of a pound. It has been more than 25 francs to the £1. The Government paper money is taken freely over Italy, but occasionally we got notes of local banks (going as low as half a franc), which were good only at the place of issue. 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